

WASHINGTON GHOSTS

SHADES OF GREAT MEN HAUNT THE CAPITOL

A Correspondent Says Among Them Are the Spirits of President John Quincy Adams, Vice President Henry Wilson and Black Jack Logan.

Spooks in High Life.

Washington correspondence:

Do you believe in ghosts? Do you wish to collect a rich and rare stock of flesh-creeping spook stories? If so, come to Washington, tie yourself to that great white building on the hill known as the Capitol, give one of the blue-coated guides an extra tip and he will take you amid the mazes of that wonderful building and regale you with enough dark tales to last you a lifetime.

Or, if they do not satisfy you, pick acquaintance with one of the seedy, hungry-looking individuals you will find at the foot of the grand staircase, who ten to one is a professional guide also, and ask him to point out to you all the haunted houses in the city and tell you their weird histories. And either of these gentlemen will tell you what they believe to be the plain, unvarnished truth. The Capitol police have strange things to tell about the uncanny doings in the vaulted corridors after nightfall. The ghosts they tell about are not simple, everyday visitors from the land of the unseen, but the shades of distinguished men in the nation's history. The majestic spiritual ego of John Quincy Adams, once President of the United States; of Vice-President Henry Wilson, a Massachusetts statesman, and of Gen. John A. Logan, famous in field and forum, are said to haunt by night the echoing halls where legislators tread by day.

When the redoubtable Andrew Jackson was inaugurated, March 4, 1829, Adams retired for a short while to private life. It was not until Feb. 21, 1848, that he died. He was at that time a representative, and his passing away was tragic. During a session of the House he suddenly slipped from his seat to the floor. Apoplexy, the doctors said. He was borne to a room near by, where not many hours later he died, with but a few murmured words.

It was not long after the unhappy event that there was whispering among the officials who took care of the Capitol Building after dark that someone like unto the dead Adams was seen nightly to pass out of the speaker's room, in which the ex-President had died, into the House chamber, which is now statutory hall, and wander about among the seats. It would pause beside the chair occupied by Adams, then gradually fade away into nothingness. After the seats were removed and statues placed in the hall the change apparently disconcerted the distinguished ghost, for, according to the best authorities, those who claimed to have seen the whole proceeding, the shade of the statesman wandered around and around the chamber, and finally passed out without apparently having found his former place of daily occupation. But later a small bronze tablet was inserted in the floor, through the good offices of somebody who felt sorry for the ghost, upon the spot where John Quincy Adams' chair used to stand, and then it is said the ghost walked as before, with every evidence of being once again at peace. This particular shade was seen on Feb. 21 last, and is not expected again until that date.

What purported to be the ghost of the beloved Vice-President is said to move and have its ethereal being in the Vice-President's room, the marble room, where the Senators receive their callers, and in the corridors thereabouts. It was while in the first named apartment that Mr. Wilson was also suddenly visited by the angel of death, Nov. 10, 1875, who remained with him until Nov. 22, when he died, after three severe shocks of apoplexy.

The apparition supposed to represent this poor man is occasionally declared to manifest itself suddenly, as if evolved out of the thin air, and as quickly vanish upon the approach of a mortal.

The spirit of Black Jack Logan is said to make its appearance at exactly twenty minutes after 12 o'clock midnight. The general was at one time chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and out of this committee room he emerges, taking care to close the door after him, and glides swiftly down the corridor, to disappear without trace or sound. This is perhaps the most substantial of all the Capitol ghosts, for there are numbers of persons ready to attest having witnessed his mysterious passage through the gloomy halls.

But it does not take the actual appearance of these shades to make the Capitol a place of ghoulishness and awe at night. In the stillness that pervades the building may be faintly heard at the other, and a step in the round will come back from all sides with startling echoing. It is one of the stories that every night there is a sound in the portico of the Senate wing as of some one scrubbing the marble floor and the noise of water being thrown down on it is plainly audible. Capitol officials tell of an aged negro who used to be one of the sweeps, and who died a number of years ago, and who, they say, performs his early morning duties of washing up just a few hours before daybreak each day. This ghostly individual is the unseen terror of all the negro laborers who clean up around the Capitol, and they will not work without plenty of light on the subject.

It would give a timid person the fright of his life to walk across statutory hall at midnight and in the dark. In no place in the vast building are the echoes so strange or so ghostly. There are a number of what are called echo stones, by stepping upon which and speaking one is astounded to hear his voice coming up apparently beneath his feet. It is a trick the guides have of startling their customers by stepping up behind some pillar and, just at the moment when the unwary tourist stands on a certain stone, giving voice to a harsh and sepulchral whisper that will reverberate in ghostly accent close in his ear.

IOWA POPULISTS.

The State Convention in Des Moines Was the Largest in Several Years.

The Iowa Populist State convention held in Des Moines was the largest in several years. All but seven counties were represented and about 600 delegates were present. In addition to the State leaders, National Chairman H. E. Taubeneck and Gen. J. S. Coxey of Ohio were present and made speeches. The temper of the convention was conciliatory and radical action was avoided, the convention falling in line with the wishes of Gen. J. B. Weaver. There was a considerable undercurrent of Boies talk among the delegates, and the hope was freely expressed that the Democratic convention at Chicago would split on the silver question and both wings nominate candidates. If this is done the Iowa Populist delegation at St. Louis will undoubtedly seek to have the silver Democratic nominee for President endorsed, especially if Boies should be the man. Gen. Weaver, who acted as temporary chairman, said:

"If we lose the fight this fall it will be death to our cause this side of revolution. If the gold men win they will refund \$500,000,000 of treasury notes into interest-bearing bonds. That is the issue. We are in the crisis and must win."

After his address at the opening of the afternoon session Gen. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following majority report:

Resolved, That the delegates to the St. Louis convention be instructed to do all in their power to secure a union of all the reform forces on a common ticket and a platform embodying the fundamental principles of the Omaha platform, with a further resolution favoring the initiative and referendum.

The minority report was:

We recommend the adoption of the Omaha platform in full, with initiative and referendum added.

After a brief but exciting discussion the majority report was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

The following delegates to the St. Louis convention were selected by the districts named:

First district, G. W. Davis of Louisa and J. M. Holland of Henry; second, Dr. C. W. Wirth of Jackson and T. A. J. Gray of Muscatine; third, Justin Wells of Hardin and C. G. Colvin of Blackhawk; fourth, L. H. Weiler of Chickasaw and M. H. Daly of Floyd; fifth, W. H. Calhoun of Marshall and L. S. Wood of Linn; sixth, S. W. Brunt of Keokuk and John R. Clarke of Monroe; seventh, Klem Wheeler of Warren and P. F. Rogers of Dallas; eighth, J. N. McClellan of Wayne and E. R. Willets of Page; ninth, A. M. Hutchinson of Pottawattamie and L. H. Hall of Guthrie; tenth, J. C. Baker of Palo Alto and Benjamin Spear of Green; eleventh, John Bevins of Woodbury and M. D. Baumer of O'Brien.

Gen. Weaver was chosen to head the list of delegates at large to St. Louis by acclamation.

BROAD GAUGE PLATFORM.

Ohio Prohibitionists Abandon Their Fight on the Single Issue.

An Ohio Prohibition State convention at Findlay there was a spirited contest over the money plank, the majority of the committee favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the minority advocating free coinage at a ratio to be fixed by law. The majority report was adopted. The platform declares in brief:

Favors woman suffrage; opposes alien ownership of land; favors government control of railroads and telegraphs; advocates the raising of revenues by taxation on property and incomes, import duties to be levied only as a means of securing equitable commercial relations; declares for Sunday rest; opposes public appropriations for sectarian purposes; favors the election of President, Vice-President and Senators by direct vote; favors liberal pensions; asks for a revision of the immigration laws; favors letting aliens vote after one year from the time of full naturalization; favors the initiative and referendum, and declares for free coinage at 16 to 1.

After the platform had been adopted the following State ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Alvin Crabtree of Springfield; for Supreme Judge, M. B. Chase of Marion; for Dairy and Food Commissioner, Joseph Love, of Coshocton; for member Board of Public Works, Charles E. Iff, of Cincinnati; for electors-at-large, Rev. J. W. Ball, of Mount Vernon, and J. W. Benfield, of Dayton.

Nine delegates to the national convention were chosen, as follows:

G. P. Jacklin, Dayton; H. A. Thompson, Springfield; Henrietta G. Monroe, Springfield; R. S. Thompson, Springfield; L. B. Logan, Alliance; G. T. Stewart, Norwalk; Seth H. Ellis, Springboro; F. H. Jones, Wellsville; Florence Richards, Ottawa.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS.

Indorse President Cleveland and the Free Coinage of Silver.

The Alabama Democratic State convention nominated a full ticket, headed by J. T. Johnston for Governor. The resolutions adopted advocate free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, instruct the twenty-two delegates from the State to vote as a unit on all questions at the Chicago convention, advocate the repeal of the 10 per cent State bank tax, favor honest elections and the legalizing of primary elections. The convention enthusiastically applauded the mention of President Cleveland's name and adopted a resolution indorsing his foreign policy and the appointment of Southern men to cabinet positions, but disapproving his financial policy. The votes in the various stages of the convention's proceedings showed the relative strength of the two factions to be about 53 to 101 in favor of Captain Johnston and the free silver men and against the Democrats who, under the leadership of Congressman Clark, hold to the financial policy of the national administration.

Political Pot.

Populists of Nebraska will meet in Grand Island July 15 to select State delegates. A nominating convention will be held in Hastings at some date in August, to be fixed by the executive committee.

The Connecticut Republican State convention met in New Haven and selected delegates to the national convention. The platform opens with a declaration in favor of a protective tariff and the reciprocity plan advocated by the late James G. Blaine. Upon the currency question the convention says: "We are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper money, either by the Government or the banks; the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and favor a single standard of value, and that standard gold."

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.

The Senate continued debate of the bond bill Friday, and incidentally Mr. Allen called Mr. Gear a liar. He was compelled to subsist, and his words were "taken down." The net result of five hours' work on the private calendar in the House was the passage of four pension bills, one to pension the widow of Rear Admiral Foote at \$50 a month; the rejection of a bill to retire a hospital steward as a second lieutenant of cavalry and the passage of a war claim less than \$800. The latter was the first war claim brought before the House for consideration and naturally provoked a general debate on the policy of paying war claims.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs acted favorably Saturday upon the list of managers for the soldiers' homes, as agreed to by the House. The House paid tribute to the memory of the late Representative Cogswell of Massachusetts. Gen. Cogswell was one of the most popular members of the House. His career as a soldier and statesman and the nobility of his character were eloquently and warmly portrayed. Before the eulogies began Mr. Cannon reported the general deficiency, the last appropriation bill. Mr. Talbert (Dem.) of South Carolina objected to a pension bill presented by Mr. Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois. Mr. Cannon made a personal appeal to Mr. Talbert. He said it was the first time in twenty years that he had asked for unanimous consent. He reviewed the pathetic history of the soldier who was a constituent of his, shot to pieces and almost totally blind. Mr. Talbert withdrew his objection.

The Senate Monday discussed sectarian schools in debating the Indian appropriation bill, but no action was taken. The House was entertained by a hot tariff discussion. Several items in the general deficiency bill were finally settled.

The House Tuesday put in the time with several contested election cases, but only one was decided. Mr. Goodwin, of Alabama, was unseated, in favor of Mr. Cobb. In the Senate the bill was passed granting the abandoned Fort Marcy military reservation, New Mexico, to the American Invalid Society for the purpose of establishing a sanitarium for the treatment of pulmonary diseases. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Utah) was recognized for a speech supporting his resolution for a huge ground map covering 625 acres, located near Washington, showing the entire topography and geography of the United States. He explained that the map would give an object lesson of the extent of our country. The Indian bill was then taken up, and Mr. Pettigrew, in charge of the bill, said an immediate abandonment of the contract schools would leave a number of children without schools. Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.) spoke of the schools now in operation and the justice of allowing them to surrender their work gradually. Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) expressed his respect for every church of Christianity, yet he regarded it as a fundamental principle that the public money of the people should be expended only for public purposes and only by public officers and instrumentalities. Mr. Gray said he never learned that the foundations of this Government were not broad enough for equal justice and toleration to all. Protestantism was not bigotry, he said, and Christianity was not fanaticism. Mr. Pettigrew asked that a time for a vote on the sectarian school amendment be fixed, but there was objection to fixing any time.

The Senate Wednesday disposed of the sectarian school question by adopting a compromise framed by Senator Cockrell of Missouri. The Indian bill, as it came from the Senate, provided that no money therein appropriated shall be paid for education in sectarian schools. This provision was struck out by the Cockrell amendment, as adopted, and it is declared to be the settled policy of the Government to make no appropriations for sectarian schools after July 1, 1898, thus giving two years for the abandonment of sectarian schools. The amendment was adopted by the decisive vote of 38 to 24. The Indian bill was not completed when the Senate adjourned. The House entered upon the consideration of the general pension bill, reported from the invalid pension committee. It amends the existing pension laws in some very important respects. It makes presumption of death of an enlisted man exist if no tidings have been heard from him for seven years. It provides that desertion or dishonorable discharge shall not be a bar to a pension under the act of 1890 if the enlisted man has served ninety days subsequent to such discharge. It provides that pensions allowed shall date from their first application. It fixes the maximum income of a widow entitled to a pension under the act of 1890 at \$900 per annum. It provides that no pension shall be reduced or discontinued except for fraud or recovery from disability and that discontinued pensions when reconsidered and reallocated shall date from their discontinuance.

Several minor bills were passed at the opening of the Senate Thursday, including the bill authorizing a bridge across the Missouri river at Booneville, Mo. The Indian appropriation bill was freely discussed. The Platt amendment extending the services of the Dawes commission so as to terminate the tribal relations of the Indians, and dividing their lands in severalty, was ruled out of order as general legislation, after Senators Jones of Arkansas, Bate and Platt had denounced the prevalence of lawlessness in Indian territory. The bill was then passed, after the item of \$1,000,000 for payment of the Cherokee outlet fund, struck out by the committee, had been restored. It will now go to conference. Bills were passed for an additional circuit judge in the Sixth judicial circuit, and appropriating \$500,000 for a public building at Salt Lake City. Consideration of the Pickler general pension bill was resumed in the House. Mr. Hepburn (Rep.) of Iowa gave notice of an amendment instructing the pension office to construe the pension laws liberally. Mr. Stewart (Rep.) of New Jersey closed the debate for the day and the House adjourned.

Not to Be Believed.

If you put a funny uniform on a man and let 2,000 people pay 50 cents he will saw wood as hard as he will play baseball.—Texas Siftings.

EFFORTLESS SPEECH.

The Effect of Small Talk Upon Cerebral Deterioration.

How much actual cerebral deterioration is the result of effortless speech must be a matter of speculation; of course mere loquacity is attended by proper cerebral exercise or intellectual effort, and even if a variety of words be used, such are not the product of healthy cerebration. Those who see much of the insane recognize under certain conditions the significance of such volubility, for it is often the precursor of mania or other mental disturbances. It is rather the province of the writer to show the actual involution that accompanies an improper or careless use of the speech-centers in the apparently healthy person, than as an expression of brain-disease.

A number of polysyllabic words are used to express the disturbances of speech that follow the misuse of the mental and mechanical apparatus concerned in its production. These include the transposition of words or syllables, the grammatical vices, or the exaggeration of emotional speech. Under some circumstances the resulting disorders may closely resemble those due to actual structural disease of the brain, attended by disorganization of the speech-centers; but usually the perversion is functional, though obstinate, and bears the same relation to organic speech-defects that hysteria or other functional nervous conditions do to real disease. Some of this morbid derangement, when there is hyper-automatism, resembles certain well-known forms of "cramp" due to the repetition of such acts as writing, or those of a limited kind among artisans or musicians, where a small group of muscles is the seat of spasm; and these forms are designated as writers' cramp, telegraphers' cramp, violinists' cramp, etc. Under such circumstances there is usually little participation of thought in the oft-repeated act, which becomes habitual, and the directing power is of an unconscious kind.

The so-called "baby-talk" of silly people, the form of trivial conversation which consists in the use of diminutives and is employed especially by young lovers or by those who for the first time stray into the devious and flowery paths of matrimony, are examples of this defect which supplants the vigorous and wholesome expression of genuine feeling. This condition of affairs may sometimes amount to more than a mere eccentricity and indicates a real failure upon the part of the individual to keep his word-symbols well in mind and in order.

Unique.

America does not monopolize all the novelties. Pesh, in Hungary, has a telephone newspaper—the only one of the kind in the world. It costs two cents, and is valuable to persons who are unable or too lazy to use their eyes or who cannot read. It has six thousand subscribers, who receive the news as they would ordinary telephone messages. A special wire one hundred and sixty-eight miles long runs along the windows of the houses of subscribers, which are connected with the main line by separate wires and special apparatus which prevents the blocking of the system by an accident at one of the stations. Within the houses, long, flexible wires make it possible to carry the receiver to the bed or any other part of the room. The news is not delivered as it happens to come in, but is carefully edited and arranged according to a printed schedule, so that a subscriber at any time knows what part of the paper he is going to hear. The staff is organized like that of any other newspaper. After the copy has passed through the hands of the editor, who is liable for its communications, it is given to the "speakers"—ten men with strong voices and clear enunciation, who work in shifts of two at a time and talk the news through a telephone. There are twenty-eight editions uttered a day. Additions to the first edition are announced as news items. To fill up the time when no news is coming in the subscribers are entertained with vocal and instrumental concerts, the wire being in communication with the churches, opera house and music halls. This unique newspaper has been in existence two years.

Women from the Turkish Harems.

And there were other days without Mahmood at Stenia, a few miles from Thessaly, to which place I once took ship—the daintiest little ship, all cushions and rugs, manned by two boatmen in white balloon trousers, with yards and yards of stuff to each leg, and Greek jackets embroidered with gold. And from Stenia to the "Sweet Waters of Asia," an Arabian Nights sort of place, with an exquisite Moorish fountain of marble, and great trees shading flocks and bunches of hours in white yashmaks and embroidered ferdejes of mauve, yellow and pink, out for an airing from their harems; all on mats and rugs spread on the grass, attended by black eunuchs—as black as terapins' paws, and as wrinkled and leathery. They chattered and laughed and munched bonbons and partook of rose-leaf jelly, sitting with their tiny feet tucked under them, Turkish fashion, their cigarettes perfuming the still air, until their caiques gathered them in again, and they all floated away like so many colored swans. You must not wonder too near. Even a faithful Turk turns his head away when he passes a woman; a Christian dog might lose his fur for forgetting the courtesy.—Century.

Agitated young bridegroom (immediately after the ceremony)—Serena, shall I—shall I—shall we—shall we kiss? Self-possessed bride (it being her third experience)—It is my vial custom, William.—Bel Air Democrat.

When a woman is pleased with a man, she never thinks that all men are alike.

Topics of the Times

Whales are never found in the Gulf stream.

Over twenty boys under 18 years of age have won the Victoria cross.

The roof of the Crystal Palace, London, contains fourteen acres of glass.

The deer parks in England exceed 300. The largest in the kingdom is Windsor.

Mascagni's new opera, "Vestilla," will include a gladiatorial scene in a Roman amphitheater.

The utility of shedding tears is to keep the eyes cool though the balance of the head may be lost.

At the Transvaal gold fields whisky brings \$15.50 a bottle, champagne \$12.50 and beer \$1 a bottle.

A Coventry (England) firm is executing an order for 150 bicycles for the use of officers of the Salvation Army.

The onion is an historic vegetable, having been used since the dawn of history by the Greeks, the Romans and the Egyptians.

An orange sixteen inches in circumference was taken from a tree at Pomona, Cal. It is to be sent to Europe as a specimen of California fruit.

It is the custom of ships lying at the Brooklyn navy yard to discharge their powder before entering the docks, as a precaution against accidents.

Of the eighteen people who died at Norwich, Vt., during 1895, ten were more than 73 years old, and of these ten five were more than 80 years old.

The Alaskans often have eating matches, at which great numbers of the villagers compete. The man who eats the most is considered the finest man.

The Irish mail boats receive \$455,000 a year subsidy. This is only \$20,000 less than is paid for all the North American mails from Queenstown to New York.

Paris' fantastic fashion has now developed itself in the direction of lamp shades. They are made like ball dresses, of lace and ribbons, with trails of flowers.

In 1890 the whole tonnage of the British empire reached 2,600,000. To-day the tonnage register is over 6,000,000 of steam and nearly 5,000,000 of sailing.

The Italian beggar must receive a license to escape a challenge from the police. There are 12,743 licensed members of the confraternity in King Humbert's realm.

Vermont has made a new move in the attempt to enforce prohibition. Persons who rent places where liquor is sold are to be fined as well as those who actually sell the contraband.

In London, on an average, one person in every three carries a watch; of these two-thirds pay from \$6.25 to \$15 for them, while the prices given by the rest vary from the latter sum to \$250 and \$500.

There is a crazy man in Philadelphia who wants the doctors to cure him of X rays in his eyes. He says he sees the skeletons of all who come within the line of his vision, and the sight gives him great annoyance.

A few years ago the number of suicides among the rank and file of the Prussian army became a public scandal. The latest statistics show that, while in 1892 the proportion was 5.25 per 1,000 men, in 1895 it was 4.22.

Messrs. De Morgan and Meir, during their excavations in the neighborhood of Gizeh, discovered an almost perfect yacht or pleasure vessel, which has been ascribed by experts to the eleventh or twelfth dynasty, or about 3000 B. C.

Traveling churches are to be established on the Trans-Siberian Railway, which passes through many desert tracts, where neither village nor church can be met with for miles. Cars fitted up for divine service will be attached to the trains for the benefit of the officials.

Lemons are considered healthful because the acid they contain acts as a diuretic, having power to excite the secretions, and thus regulating the system. They must, of course, be used in moderation, or they will pall on the appetite, and cease to have any medicinal effect.

The ways of auctioneers in different parts of the world vary greatly. In England and America the seller bears the expense of the sale, but in France the purchaser bears the cost, 5 per cent, being added to his purchase. In Holland it is still worse, the buyer being required to pay 10 per cent, additional for the expenses of the sale.

The average number of working days in a year in various countries is as follows: In Russia, 267; in Britain, 278; in Spain, 290; in Austria, 295; in Italy, 298; in Bavaria and Belgium, 300; in Saxony and France, 302; in Denmark, Norway and Switzerland, 303; in Prussia, 305; in Holland and North America, 308; and in Hungary, 312.

The lost article room of the elevated road system in New York receives about 30,000 miscellaneous deposits a year. Nearly 10 per cent. are umbrellas, and ranking second are the satchels. About half the articles are called for, and the remainder, after being held for six months or a year, according to the value, are sold at auction.

It is asserted that a Kentish gentleman is in possession of the head of Oliver Cromwell preserved in a box. Documentary evidence does not fully substantiate the claim, but there are traditions which give it some show of reasonableness. Furthermore, the head strikingly resembles portraits, busts and the deathmask of Cromwell.

The second oldest sailing craft in the world is the so-called Gokstad ship, a Viking craft which was discovered in

a sepulchral mound on the shores of Christiania fjord, and is now exhibited in a wonderfully perfect state of preservation in Christiania. It is a craft of the ninth century, A. D., and is therefore nearly 1,000 years old.

Rats, according to a showman who exhibits a tame troupe of the little beasts, are more easily taught than dogs; they have a more retentive ear for language and greater adaptability than any other animal. Louise Michel, who is also fond of rats, has discovered many virtues in them. They have respect for the aged, family feeling, and compassion for the unfortunate.

The Amazon is in every respect but length the greatest river in the world. At many points in its lower course so vast is its width that one shore is invisible from the other, the observer seeming to look out into a rolling sea of turbid water. It has over 400 tributaries, great and small, which rise in so many different climates that when one set is at flood height the others are at ebb, and vice versa, so that the bulk of the great river remains unchanged the whole year round.

There is no record of the costumes of the Syrian Arabs having changed during the period covered by human history, either as regards male or female dress or adornment. Saving only for his firearms, there is no reason to believe that the Bedouin of the desert does not clothe and adorn himself exactly as he did in the days of the patriarchs. Arabs in the desert have contracted a strange prejudice against running water, and they will only drink what they find in some stagnant pool. So much has this become a matter of habit with them that, while the most poisonous looking water agrees with them admirably, pure running water will make them violently sick.

TRUE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

Enrique Morgan Traveled Far and Died a Major General.

In Girardot, a little village on the eastern bank of the Magdalena River, in Colombia, South America, there died on December 2 last a true soldier of fortune, Enrique Morgan, a major general in the Colombian army, but a native of West Virginia.

During the war of secession in the United States he had been a favorite "orderly" with the Confederate General Loring—one-armed Loring, as he was called—and, when the latter subsequently went to Egypt, Morgan followed him there, and became a captain in the Khedive's army. Tiring of military inaction, he joined a party of Greek surveyors in the Soudan, with whom he learned something of practical engineering, but contracting smallpox and supposed to be dying, he was abandoned by his companions.

Upon his recovery he found that the natives had robbed him of everything, and he became a "tramp" in Northern Africa and Southern Europe. Too proud to apply to diplomatic or consular officials for assistance, he walked to the coast, worked his way across the Mediterranean Sea and thence through Italy and France to the port of St. Nazaire.

Seeing a ship advertised to sail for America, he offered to work his passage across the Atlantic, which offer was accepted. The vessel landed him penniless in Barranquilla, Colombia, where he enlisted as a soldier. By dint of hard work and close attention to his duties, he was successively promoted through all the grades of corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major and colonel, and finally was appointed brigadier general and chief of engineers. In this capacity he constructed, with the labor of troops, the greater part of the railway between Girardot and Juntas de Apulo, as well as the difficult cart road through the cordillera of Quindio.

During the revolution of 1885 he captured the important place of Tunja, with its extensive armory, for which service he was made a major general. To a very great degree he possessed the confidence of the government. He took no part in its political affairs, and this lack of party affiliation, his unswerving loyalty and his well known disposition to obey all orders were qualities which endeared him to his superiors.—New York Herald.

Objectionable Epitaphs.

Spite and venom are not always buried with the dead, and for this reason a censor of gravestones is employed in a big London cemetery. He has had to stop many gross libels on the living that people proposed to put on the stones. Not long since the wife and friends of a tolerably well-known jockey wanted to have the dead man's saddle, whip and cap laid in a cover over his grave, and on the grave of a man killed in an accident the relations gravely contested his right to stop an inscription which said, "Murdered by His Masters." Sometimes, at their own wish, of course, those who pay for gravestones and monuments induce the stone-cutter they employ to endeavor to smuggle inscriptions through, but he exercises the most rigid scrutiny. Cases have been known where sunk letters have been filled with putty or cement, with a view to this being quietly picked out afterward, when the letters would, of course, show. One of the coolest proposals was that made by the heir of a manufacturer of sweets. The deceased man, it seemed, made a special kind of "butter-scotch," and the heir proposed that small packets of this should be placed on the grave daily for the reflection of visitors to the cemetery.

What He Thought.

"Do you think the bicycle is wicked?" asked the earnest young woman.

"My dear sister," answered the minister, who had only taken three lessons, "the thing is positively depraved."

How long should a man smile while being bored before beginning to shoot?